



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO – Volcano

Fact Sheet #11, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

January 30, 2002

The last Fact Sheet was dated January 28. New information is underlined.

Numbers Affected

Total Affected: 350,000 (U.N.)
Deaths: Approximately 147 (U.N. and USAID/OFDA field reports)
Displaced People: Approximately 30,000 (USAID/OFDA field reports)
Homes destroyed: 14,000 households (80,000 to 100,000 people) (USAID/OFDA field reports)

Current Situation

- Most aid agencies agree that approximately 14,000 households, between 80,000 and 100,000 people, lost their homes as a result of the volcano.
- USAID/OFDA field staff report that there are approximately 30,000 displaced people in the following areas: in Sake, DRC (5,000); in Rutshuru, DRC (5,000); in displacement camps near Gisenyi and Ruhengeri, Rwanda (5,000); in Bukavu, DRC (15,000). The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) reported on January 30 that an additional 2,000 people have recently arrived at Bukavu, bringing the total number of displaced people in the city to 17,000. Approximately 4,300 of these are living in displacement sites.
- A general distribution of non-food items has provided assistance to 52,730 families to date. The distribution is complete at nine of the eleven distribution sites, and the remaining sites are expected to complete the distributions this week. Subsequent distributions will target the families that lost homes as a result of the eruption. NGOs that are operating in the non-food sector have begun registering the estimated 14,000 directly affected families. These families will receive a “displacement pack” containing two water jugs, three blankets, one five-person cooking set, five kilograms of soap, and one plastic sheet for shelter.
- The World Food Program (WFP) completed its general distribution on January 28. A total of 1,204 metric tons (MT) of food was distributed to 55,000 families. Subsequent distributions will target directly affected households. In order to develop the registry of households targeted for food aid, WFP will compare the registry of households targeted for non-food aid with a complete census that local authorities plan to begin on January 31. WFP expects to have a targeted beneficiary list next week.
- Relief agencies and local authorities continue to debate options for providing directly affected families with new homes. Possible options include moving to sites near Goma, resettling in neighboring towns, or returning previously displaced people to their areas of origin. The Rassemblement Congolaise pour la Democratie (RCD), which controls the area, has banned any reconstruction on top of the recent lava flows and has announced that two sites outside of Goma would be available for resettlement on January 28. A survey of homeless Goma residents by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) revealed high amounts of resistance to settling in the outskirts of Goma or in other towns.
- In Sake, DRC, where targeted distributions have already begun, relief agencies have encountered threats from residents who protest the selective assistance. There are a variety of groups in need, including those who lost homes, those who hosted people who lost homes, those who were previously displaced by the DRC conflict, and the general population. Some relief agencies in Sake are asking that they either be permitted to distribute aid to all residents or that local police help to separate the intended beneficiaries from the rest of the population.
- Relief agencies estimate that water trucking will need to continue for two months until the water system is restored to its previous capacity. There are currently 30 water bladders positioned throughout the city, receiving a total of one million liters of water by truck from the city water network each day. There are also 24 chlorination stations along the waterfront to provide potable water. The water distribution system is estimated to be providing water to 50 percent of its previous service area.
- A measles vaccination campaign for all children under five will begin on February 7. There have been three unconfirmed cases of measles in Goma. There has been one confirmed case of cholera to date.
- The RCD has announced that no visas or tariffs will be required for humanitarian shipments crossing from Rwanda into DRC until February 28. Nevertheless, movement of relief supplies and personnel across the border continues to be delayed by visa and tariff requirements.
- Flights are arriving at Goma airport and regular service to cities in DRC is to resume this week. Local authorities have begun to clear lava from the Goma airport runway.

U.S. Government Response

- USAID/OFDA has made \$3 million available for relief assistance in response to the Goma volcano. Funds may be applied toward monetary grants to relief agencies, additional commodities shipments, or local purchase of relief items as needs require.
- USAID/OFDA is providing seismographic equipment to the Goma Volcanic Observatory that will allow seismologists in the area to better understand the continuing low-level earthquakes being experienced in the affected area. The equipment will arrive at Kigali, Rwanda on February 1.
- USAID/OFDA has provided two airlifts of relief commodities containing a total of 40,000 wool blankets, 35,200 water jugs, 20 10,000-liter water bladders, 300 rolls of plastic sheeting for shelter, and 5,000 dust masks.
- USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has approved the loan of 1,714 metric tons (MT) of Title II emergency food aid, valued at \$1.1 million, from existing programs in the region.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has approved the loan of 3,450 MT of 416(b) emergency food commodities, valued at \$2.3 million, from existing programs in the region.
- The USAID assistance team consists of six people in Kigali, Goma and Bukavu, DRC, including a health specialist, a water/sanitation engineer, a food security specialist, and three field operations officers.
- USAID/OFDA has provided \$50,000 to the U.S. Embassies in Kinshasa and Kigali for Goma relief assistance.

Relief Efforts

- Fifteen donors, not including the U.S. Government, have pledged over \$23 million of assistance for the Goma volcano disaster.
- Both the Government of DRC and the Government of Rwanda have been providing material assistance and coordination support for the relief effort.

Background

- Mt. Nyiragongo erupted at approximately 9:30 AM local time (2:30 AM EST) on January 17. The volcano produced three paths of lava, one of which headed toward the city of Goma, 18 kilometers to the south. A fourth fissure opened at 4:00 PM on January 17. The area had been experiencing tremors intermittently since March 2001. The most recent eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo was in 1977, when the lava flow covered 20 square kilometers, killed 2,000 people, and destroyed 400 houses and a 10-kilometre section of road.
- On January 18, U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda Margaret K. McMillion and U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Aubrey Hooks declared disasters for the eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo near Goma in the DRC.

U.S. Government Assistance Funding Summary

USAID/OFDA

- Monetary support to implementation partners providing assistance to volcano-affected populations in DRC and Rwanda.....\$50,000
- A January 21 airlift of USAID/OFDA relief commodities, including blankets, water jugs, water bladders, and dust masks. The cost includes the value of the commodities and the cost of transportation\$494,000
- A January 23 airlift of USAID/OFDA airlift departed the USAID/OFDA warehouse in Italy. The second airlift contains blankets, water jugs, and plastic sheeting. The cost includes the value of the commodities and the cost of transportation.....\$339,337
- Seismographic equipment for the Goma Volcano Observatory, to arrive in Kigali on January 30. The cost includes the value of the commodities and the cost of transportation.....\$39,750

USAID/FFP

- USAID/FFP has approved the loan of 1,714 MT of Title II emergency food aid from ongoing programs in the region. The cost includes the value of transportation and other associated expenses.\$1,100,000

USDA

- USDA has approved the loan of 3,450 MT of 416(b) emergency food commodities from ongoing programs in the region. The cost includes the value of transportation and other associated expenses.....\$2,255,000

USAID/OFDA	\$923,087
USAID/FFP	\$1,100,000
USDA.....	\$2,255,000
Total USG Assistance.....	\$4,278,087

USAID/OFDA fact sheets can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html



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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO – Volcano

Fact Sheet #9, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

January 27, 2002

The last Fact Sheet was dated January 26. New information is underlined.

Numbers Affected

Total Affected: 350,000 (U.N.)
Deaths: Approximately 147 (U.N. and USAID/OFDA field reports)
Displaced People: Approximately 30,000 (USAID/OFDA field reports)
Homes destroyed: 12,500 households (60,000 to 80,000 people) (USAID/OFDA field reports)

Current Situation

- There are unconfirmed reports of new fissures opening or existing fissures expanding in areas north of Goma, according to USAID/OFDA field reports. A seismologist from Japan has arrived to assist the team of volcanologists at Goma in identifying the cause of continuing geologic activity, and to assess possible risks to populations in the area. As a precaution, the U.N. Security Coordinator's office has required that only four U.N. personnel may live in Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The rest are staying in Gisenyi, Rwanda.
- A survey by relief agencies determined that there were approximately 229,000 people in Goma on January 23. The city population is increasing as displaced people return to Goma.
- Most aid agencies agree that approximately 12,500 households, between 60,000 and 80,000 people, lost their homes as a result of the volcano.
- USAID/OFDA field staff report that there are approximately 30,000 displaced people in the following areas: in Sake, DRC (5,000); in Rutshuru, DRC (5,000); in displacement camps near Gisenyi and Ruhengeri, Rwanda (5,000); in Bukavu, DRC (15,000). Changes in the estimated number of people displaced are attributable to movements back into Goma, improving assessments, and integration of displaced people into communities of relatives and acquaintances.
- The World Food Program (WFP) expects to complete a general distribution of one-week rations to the entire population in Goma by January 28. WFP and the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) are discussing plans for future food distributions with local authorities and relief agencies. The discussions are addressing the number of people that the distributions should target and how long the distributions should continue.
- UNICEF has been coordinating the distribution of non-food items in Goma and Sake, DRC. There is currently a general distribution of goods to all residents, comprised of blankets, soap, water jugs and plastic sheets for shelter. Subsequent distributions will target households whose homes were destroyed in the volcano.
- Each day there are several incidents of unruly crowds at the eleven food and non-food item distribution points in Goma and Sake. Implementing agencies are working with local authorities to better manage the crowds.
- There has been one confirmed case of cholera in Goma. Tests are being conducted to determine the strain of the disease. Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF) has established a cholera referral program, and adequate medical supplies are in place to contain a health outbreak.
- Some relief shipments crossing into the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are being delayed by border guards, and some levies are being imposed on humanitarian traffic.

U.S. Government Response

- USAID/OFDA has made \$3 million available for relief assistance in response to the Goma volcano. Funds may be applied toward monetary grants to relief agencies, additional commodities shipments, or local purchase of relief items as needs require.
- USAID/OFDA is providing seismographic equipment to the Goma Volcanic Observatory that will allow seismologists in the area to better understand the continuing low-level earthquakes being experienced in the affected area. The equipment includes three seismometers and three seismographs, obtained by USAID/OFDA through an agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey. The equipment will arrive at Kigali, Rwanda on February 1.
- USAID/OFDA has provided two airlifts of relief commodities containing a total of 40,000 wool blankets, 35,000 water jugs, 20 10-000 liter water bladders, 300 rolls of plastic sheeting for shelter, and 5,000 dust masks.

- USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has approved the loan of 1,714 metric tons (MT) of Title II emergency food aid, valued at \$1.1 million, from existing programs in the region.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has approved the loan of 3,450 MT of 416(b) emergency food commodities, valued at \$2.3 million, from existing programs in the region.
- The USAID assistance team consists of six people in Kigali, Goma and Bukavu, DRC, including a health specialist, a water/sanitation engineer, a food security specialist, and three field operations officers.
- USAID/OFDA has provided \$50,000 to the U.S. Embassies in Kinshasa and Kigali for Goma relief assistance.

Relief Efforts

- Fourteen donors, not including the U.S. Government, have pledged over \$22.5 million of assistance for the Goma volcano disaster.
- Both the Government of DRC and the Government of Rwanda have been providing material assistance and coordination support for the relief effort.

Background

- Mt. Nyiragongo erupted at approximately 9:30 AM local time (2:30 AM EST) on January 17. The volcano produced three paths of lava, one of which headed toward the city of Goma, 18 kilometers to the south. A fourth fissure opened at 4:00 PM on January 17. The area had been experiencing tremors intermittently since March 2001. The most recent eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo was in 1977, when the lava flow covered 20 square kilometers, killed 2,000 people, and destroyed 400 houses and a 10-kilometre section of road.
- On January 18, U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda Margaret K. McMillion and U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Aubrey Hooks declared disasters for the eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo near Goma in the DRC.

U.S. Government Assistance Funding Summary

USAID/OFDA

- Monetary support to implementation partners providing assistance to volcano-affected populations in DRC and Rwanda.....\$50,000
- A January 21 airlift of USAID/OFDA relief commodities, including blankets, water jugs, water bladders, and dust masks. The cost includes the value of the commodities and the cost of transportation\$494,000
- A January 23 airlift of USAID/OFDA airlift departed the USAID/OFDA warehouse in Italy. The second airlift contains blankets, water jugs, and plastic sheeting. The cost includes the value of the commodities and the cost of transportation.\$339,337
- Seismographic equipment for the Goma Volcano Observatory, to arrive in Kigali on January 30. The cost includes the value of the commodities and the cost of transportation.....\$39,750

USAID/FFP

- USAID/FFP has approved the loan of 1,714 MT of Title II emergency food aid from ongoing programs in the region. The cost includes the value of transportation and other associated expenses.\$1,100,000

USDA

- USDA has approved the loan of 3,450 MT of 416(b) emergency food commodities from ongoing programs in the region. The cost includes the value of transportation and other associated expenses.....\$2,255,000

USAID/OFDA	\$923,087
USAID/FFP	\$1,100,000
USDA.....	\$2,255,000
Total USG Assistance.....	\$4,278,087

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO – Volcano

Fact Sheet #8, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

January 26, 2002

The last Fact Sheet was dated January 25. New information is underlined.

Numbers Affected

Total Affected: 350,000 (U.N.)
Deaths: Approximately 147 (U.N. and USAID/OFDA field reports)
Displaced People: Approximately 30,000 (USAID/OFDA field reports)
Homes destroyed: 12,500 households (60,000 to 80,000 people) (USAID/OFDA field reports)

Current Situation

- Earthquakes have decreased in severity and frequency over that past two days. Seismologists have not yet identified the cause of the quakes, however. As a precaution, the U.N. Security Coordinator's office has required that only four U.N. personnel may live in Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The rest are staying in Gisenyi, Rwanda.
- A survey by relief agencies determined that there were approximately 229,000 people in Goma on January 23. The city population is increasing as displaced people return to Goma.
- Most aid agencies agree that approximately 12,500 households, between 60,000 and 80,000 people, lost their homes as a result of the volcano.
- USAID/OFDA field staff report that there are approximately 30,000 displaced people in the following areas: in Sake, DRC (5,000); in Rutshuru, DRC (5,000); in displacement camps near Gisenyi and Ruhengeri, Rwanda (5,000); in Bukavu, DRC (15,000). Changes in the estimated number of people displaced are attributable to movements back into Goma, improving assessments, and integration of displaced people into communities of relatives and acquaintances.
- The Rassemblement Congolaise pour la Democratie (RCD), which controls Goma, has announced that it will allow people without homes to resettle in two camps in western Goma beginning on January 28. The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) has been considering several options for providing shelter for the estimated 12,500 families without homes, including establishing new communities in western Goma, resettling people in Sake and other towns, and resettling people in their areas of origin. The U.N. had been examining possible sites for new communities near Goma when the RCD made its announcement, however a final decision on the relocation of displaced people had not been made.
- The World Food Program (WFP) is conducting a general distribution of food to the entire population in Goma. It expects to complete distribution of one-week rations to 430,000 people by January 28. WFP plans to continue providing general distributions to the entire city population for three months.
- UNICEF has been coordinating the distribution of non-food items in Goma and Sake, DRC. There is currently a general distribution of goods to all residents, comprised of blankets, soap, water jugs and plastic sheets for shelter. Subsequent distributions will target households whose homes were destroyed in the volcano.
- Each day there are several incidents of unruly crowds at the eleven food and non-food item distribution points in Goma and Sake. Implementing agencies are working with local authorities to better manage the crowds.
- There have been no reports of water-borne or other disease outbreaks in Goma. Almost the entire population is receiving potable water from the distribution network, from chlorination facilities along the lake, or from water bladders positioned in the city. Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF) has established a cholera referral program, however no cases of cholera have been confirmed.
- Some relief shipments crossing into the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are being delayed by border guards, and some levies are being imposed on humanitarian traffic.
- Commercial food shipments from Rutshuru, DRC, are arriving in Goma via the three lava crossings established north of Goma this week.
- The RCD announced that they will provide electricity and water free of charge for the next month.

U.S. Government Response

- USAID/OFDA has made \$3 million available for relief assistance in response to the Goma volcano. Funds may be applied toward monetary grants to relief agencies, additional commodities shipments, or local purchase of relief items as needs require.
- USAID/OFDA is providing seismographic equipment to the Goma Volcanic Observatory that will allow seismologists in the area to better understand the continuing low-level earthquakes being experienced in the

affected area. The equipment includes three seismometers and three seismographs, obtained by USAID/OFDA through an agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey. The equipment will arrive at Kigali, Rwanda on February 1.

- USAID/OFDA has provided two airlifts of relief commodities containing a total of 40,000 wool blankets, 35,200 water jugs, 20 10-000 liter water bladders, 300 rolls of plastic sheeting for shelter, and 5,000 dust masks.
- USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has approved the loan of 1,714 metric tons (MT) of Title II emergency food aid, valued at \$1.1 million, from existing programs in the region.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has approved the loan of 3,450 MT of 416(b) emergency food commodities, valued at \$2.3 million, from existing programs in the region.
- The USAID assistance team consists of six people in Kigali, Goma and Bukavu, DRC, including a health specialist, a water/sanitation engineer, a food security specialist, and three field operations officers.
- USAID/OFDA has provided \$50,000 to the U.S. Embassies in Kinshasa and Kigali for Goma relief assistance.

Relief Efforts

- Fourteen donors, not including the U.S. Government, have pledged over \$22.5 million of assistance for the Goma volcano disaster.
- Both the Government of DRC and the Government of Rwanda have been providing material assistance and coordination support for the relief effort.

Background

- Mt. Nyiragongo erupted at approximately 9:30 AM local time (2:30 AM EST) on January 17. The volcano produced three paths of lava, one of which headed toward the city of Goma, 18 kilometers to the south. A fourth fissure opened at 4:00 PM on January 17. The area had been experiencing tremors intermittently since March 2001. The most recent eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo was in 1977, when the lava flow covered 20 square kilometers, killed 2,000 people, and destroyed 400 houses and a 10-kilometre section of road.
- On January 18, U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda Margaret K. McMillion and U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Aubrey Hooks declared disasters for the eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo near Goma in the DRC.

U.S. Government Assistance Funding Summary

USAID/OFDA

- Monetary support to implementation partners providing assistance to volcano-affected populations in DRC and Rwanda.....\$50,000
- A January 21 airlift of USAID/OFDA relief commodities, including blankets, water jugs, water bladders, and dust masks. The cost includes the value of the commodities and the cost of transportation\$494,000
- A January 23 airlift of USAID/OFDA airlift departed the USAID/OFDA warehouse in Italy. The second airlift contains blankets, water jugs, and plastic sheeting. The cost includes the value of the commodities and the cost of transportation.\$339,337
- Seismographic equipment for the Goma Volcano Observatory, to arrive in Kigali on January 30. The cost includes the value of the commodities and the cost of transportation.....\$39,750

USAID/FFP

- USAID/FFP has approved the loan of 1,714 MT of Title II emergency food aid from ongoing programs in the region. The cost includes the value of transportation and other associated expenses.\$1,100,000

USDA

- USDA has approved the loan of 3,450 MT of 416(b) emergency food commodities from ongoing programs in the region. The cost includes the value of transportation and other associated expenses.....\$2,255,000

USAID/OFDA	\$923,087
USAID/FFP	\$1,100,000
USDA.....	\$2,255,000
Total USG Assistance.....	\$4,278,087

USAID/OFDA fact sheets can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html



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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO – Volcano

Fact Sheet #7, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

January 25, 2002

The last Fact Sheet was dated January 24. New information is underlined.

Numbers Affected

Total Affected: Approximately 350,000 (U.N.)
Deaths: Approximately 147 (U.N. and USAID/OFDA field reports)
Displaced People: Up to 74,000 (USAID/OFDA field reports)

Current Situation

- A survey by relief agencies determined that there were approximately 229,000 people in Goma on January 23. The city population is increasing as displaced people return to Goma.
- Most aid agencies agree that approximately 12,500 households, between 60,000 and 80,000 people, lost their homes as a result of the volcano.
- Current reports from the U.N. and several NGOs report that there are up to 74,000 displaced people in the following areas: in Sake, DRC (6,000 to 30,000); in Rutshuru, DRC (5,000); in displacement camps near Gisenyi and Ruhengeri, Rwanda (10,000 to 14,000); in Bukavu, DRC (15,000); in Minova, DRC (7,000); in Masisi, DRC (3,000).
- Distribution of food and non-food items for the approximately 3,000 displaced people in Bukavu who do not relatives in the area is taking place at 3 distribution points.
- The World Food Programs has distributed 260 metric tons (MT) of food to approximately 77,000 people to date. This general distribution is expected to provide food to 385,000 people by January 30. WFP plans to feed 400,000 people over the next three months.
- UNICEF has been coordinating the distribution of non-food items in Goma and Sake, DRC. There is currently a general distribution of goods to all residents, comprised of blankets, soap, water jugs and plastic sheets for shelter. Subsequent distributions will target households whose homes were destroyed in the volcano.
- An aid convoy headed to Rutshuru, DRC, was delayed at the Ugandan border for two days, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). No other incident of transit delay has been reported.

U.S. Government Response

- USAID/OFDA is providing seismographic equipment to the Goma Volcanic Observatory that will allow seismologists in the area to better understand the continuing low-level earthquakes being experienced in the affected area. The quakes are not associated with volcanic activity, however experts in Goma do not yet understand what is causing them, or whether they indicate increasing seismic activity. The equipment includes three seismometers and three seismographs, obtained by USAID/OFDA through an agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey. The equipment will arrive at Kigali, Rwanda on January 30.
- USAID/OFDA has made \$3 million available for relief assistance in response to the Goma volcano. Funds may be applied toward monetary grants to relief agencies, additional commodities shipments, or local purchase of relief items as needs require.
- A flight of USAID/OFDA relief commodities arrived at Kigali, Rwanda on January 23. This flight included 20,000 wool blankets, 15,200 five-gallon water jugs, and 300 rolls of plastic sheeting from the USAID/OFDA warehouse in Pisa, Italy. Three hundred rolls of plastic sheeting will provide shelter for approximately 3,000 families.
- A USAID/OFDA humanitarian relief flight carrying 20,000 blankets, 20,000 5-gallon water containers, 20 10,000-liter water bladders, and 5,000 dust masks from USAID's stockpile in Maryland arrived in Kigali, Rwanda on January 21.
- USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has approved the loan of 1,714 metric tons (MT) of Title II emergency food aid, valued at \$1.1 million, from existing programs in the region.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has approved the loan of 3,450 MT of 416(b) emergency food commodities, valued at \$2.3 million, from existing programs in the region.
- The USAID assistance team consists of six people in Kigali, Goma and Bukavu, DRC, including a health specialist, a water/sanitation engineer, a food security specialist, and three field operations officers.
- USAID/OFDA has provided \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa for relief assistance in the DRC.
- USAID/OFDA has provided \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Rwanda for relief assistance in Rwanda.

- USAID/OFDA has authorized Catholic Relief Services to reallocate non-food items stockpiled in the region for the rapid relief of populations affected by the volcano.

Relief Efforts

- UNOCHA intends to establish a Humanitarian Information Center for Goma. Local authorities have requested that the UNOCHA Center coordinate information on relief flights entering the area.
- On January 21, UNOCHA released a financial appeal for \$15 million to cover costs of the first ten days of response to the Goma disaster. An additional appeal will address relief requirements beyond the first ten days.
- Fourteen donors, not including the U.S. Government, have pledged over \$22.5 million of assistance for the Goma volcano disaster (not necessarily associated with the U.N. appeal).
- Both the Government of DRC and the Government of Rwanda have been providing material assistance and coordination support for the relief effort.

Background

- Mt. Nyiragongo erupted at approximately 9:30 AM local time (2:30 AM EST) on January 17. The volcano produced three paths of lava, one of which headed toward the city of Goma, 18 kilometers to the south. A fourth fissure opened at 4:00 PM on January 17. The area had been experiencing tremors intermittently since March 2001. The most recent eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo was in 1977, when the lava flow covered 20 square kilometers, killed 2,000 people, and destroyed 400 houses and a 10-kilometre section of road.
- On January 18, U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda Margaret K. McMillion and U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Aubrey Hooks declared disasters for the eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo near Goma in the DRC.

U.S. Government Assistance Funding Summary

USAID/OFDA

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USAID/FFP

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USDA

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO – Volcano

Fact Sheet #6, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

January 24, 2002

The last Fact Sheet was dated January 23. New information is underlined.

Numbers Affected

Total Affected: Approximately 350,000 (U.N.)
Deaths: Approximately 147 (U.N. and USAID/OFDA field reports)
Displaced People: Approximately 250,000 (USAID/OFDA field reports)

Current Situation

- A survey by relief agencies determined that there were approximately 229,000 people in Goma on January 23. The city population is increasing as displaced people return to Goma. USAID/OFDA field staff report that displaced people in Rwanda are eager to return to Goma.
- As many as 148,000 have been displaced by the volcano in Goma, according to USAID/OFDA field reports. Concentrations of displaced people have been found in the following locations: in Goma (62,500); in Sake, DRC (5,000); in Rutshuru, DRC (5,000); in displacement camps near Gisenyi (6,000 to 10,000); Ruhengeri, Rwanda (4,000); in Bukavu, DRC (15,000) and surrounding areas (30,000); in 6 sites near the northwestern shore of Lake Kivu, near Sake (up to 60,000) and distributed in villages in the area (60,000).
- USAID/OFDA field staff report that the number of displaced people in Bukavu is as high as 15,000, however only 3,000 people are in displacement sites. The remaining people are residing with host families. There is some movement of people into Bukavu, although the displaced population there is probably beginning to decline.
- The World Food Programs states that it has been distributing food for 52,457 families (over 260,000 people) in the area around Goma and Sake, DRC. WFP plans to feed 400,000 people over the next three months. Relief agencies have established eleven sites for distribution of food and non-food assistance items. Four are in eastern Goma, six are in western Goma, and one is in Sake. These sites began distribution of food, blankets, water jugs, and soap on January 23.
- USAID/OFDA field reports indicate that the city of Goma has adequate medical supplies. International relief agencies are generally working within the existing health system in order to reinforce. Six unconfirmed cases of cholera have been reported, however the level of preparedness for possible disease outbreaks is high.
- The water distribution network currently services between 30 and 40 percent of the city, mostly in western parts of Goma. Twenty water purification stations have been established along the shore of Lake Kivu in areas where the water system does not reach. USAID/OFDA water bladders have been placed in other locations where the water network is not operating.
- UNOCHA has negotiated for the border into Rwanda to be open from 7:00 AM until 9:00 PM to allow relief access to affected populations. UNOCHA will continue negotiations to have the border opened continuously. There has been one report of border guards delaying passage of a relief convoy headed into Goma, and levying fees for relief goods to cross.
- Work is to begin on establishing three land bridges over lava flows between Goma and Rutshuru to the north. Rutshuru normally supplies much of Goma's food supplies. Three access routes have already been established over lava flows between eastern and western Goma.
- At least four local civil society groups, including religious and business sectors, are participating in relief and assessment activities.
- The Goma airport tower is considered inoperable due a risk of gas explosion. However, a local carrier is planned to resume regular flights from the airstrip on Monday, January 28.
- Electricity is available in most of western Goma and the commercial center. The residential area in eastern Goma, where 15 percent of the population lives, does not have electricity.

U.S. Government Response

- USAID/OFDA has made \$3 million available for relief assistance in response to the Goma volcano. Funds may be applied toward monetary grants to relief agencies, additional commodities shipments, or local purchase of relief items as needs require.
- A flight of USAID/OFDA relief commodities arrived at Kigali, Rwanda on January 23. This flight included 20,000 wool blankets, 15,200 five-gallon water jugs, and 300 rolls of plastic sheeting from the USAID/OFDA

warehouse in Pisa, Italy. Three hundred rolls of plastic sheeting will provide shelter for approximately 3,000 families.

- A USAID/OFDA humanitarian relief flight carrying 20,000 blankets, 20,000 5-gallon water containers, 20 10,000-liter water bladders, and 5,000 dust masks from USAID's stockpile in Maryland arrived in Kigali, Rwanda on January 21.
- USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has approved the loan of 1,714 metric tons (MT) of Title II emergency food aid, valued at \$1.1 million, from existing programs in the region.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has approved the loan of 3,450 MT of 416(b) emergency food commodities, valued at \$2.3 million, from existing programs in the region.
- The USAID assistance team consists of six people in Kigali, Goma and Bukavu, DRC, including a health specialist, a water/sanitation engineer, a food security specialist, and three field operations officers.
- USAID/OFDA has provided \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa for relief assistance in the DRC.
- USAID/OFDA has provided \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Rwanda for relief assistance in Rwanda.
- USAID/OFDA has authorized Catholic Relief Services to reallocate non-food items stockpiled in the region for the rapid relief of populations affected by the volcano.

Relief Efforts

- On January 21, UNOCHA released a financial appeal for \$15 million to cover costs of the first ten days of response to the Goma disaster. An additional appeal will address relief requirements beyond the first ten days.
- Fourteen donors, not including the U.S. Government, have pledged over \$22.5 million of assistance for the Goma volcano disaster (not necessarily associated with the U.N. appeal).
- Both the Government of DRC and the Government of Rwanda have been providing material assistance and coordination support for the relief effort.

Background

- Mt. Nyiragongo erupted at approximately 9:30 AM local time (2:30 AM EST) on January 17. The volcano produced three paths of lava, one of which headed toward the city of Goma, 18 kilometers to the south. A fourth fissure opened at 4:00 PM on January 17. The area had been experiencing tremors intermittently since March 2001. The most recent eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo was in 1977, when the lava flow covered 20 square kilometers, killed 2,000 people, and destroyed 400 houses and a 10-kilometre section of road.
- On January 18, U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda Margaret K. McMillion and U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Aubrey Hooks declared disasters for the eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo near Goma in the DRC.

U.S. Government Assistance Funding Summary

USAID/OFDA

- Monetary support to implementation partners providing assistance to volcano-affected populations in DRC and Rwanda.....\$50,000
- A January 21 airlift of USAID/OFDA relief commodities, including blankets, water jugs, water bladders, and dust masks. The cost includes the value of the commodities and the cost of transportation\$494,000
- A January 23 airlift of USAID/OFDA airlift departed the USAID/OFDA warehouse in Italy. The second airlift contains blankets, water jugs, and plastic sheeting. The cost includes the value of the commodities and the cost of transportation.....\$339,337

USAID/FFP

- USAID/FFP has approved the loan of 1,714 MT of Title II emergency food aid from ongoing programs in the region. The cost includes the value of transportation and other associated expenses.\$1,100,000

USDA

- USDA has approved the loan of 3,450 MT of 416(b) emergency food commodities from ongoing programs in the region. The cost includes the value of transportation and other associated expenses.....\$2,255,000

USAID/OFDA	\$883,337
USAID/FFP	\$1,100,000
USDA	\$2,255,000
Total USG Assistance.....	\$4,238,337

USAID/OFDA fact sheets can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO – Volcano

Fact Sheet #5, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

January 23, 2002

The last Fact Sheet was dated January 22. New information is underlined.

Numbers Affected

Total Affected: Approximately 350,000 (U.N.)
Deaths: Approximately 147 (U.N. and USAID/OFDA field reports)
Displaced People: Approximately 250,000 (USAID/OFDA field reports)

Current Situation

- Volcanologists have agreed that there will not likely be further volcanic activity at Mt. Nyiragongo. The small earthquakes, measuring up to 4.7 on the Richter scale, that are taking place are related to seismic movements, not volcanic activity. Geophysicists are traveling to Goma to examine the nature of this seismic activity. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Goma are developing contingency plans to prepare for an earthquake in the Goma area. Most NGOs are preparing for the possibility of 100,000 displaced people.
- Damage estimates report that between 20 and 33 percent of the city was destroyed by the lava, including homes for approximately 62,500 people. The U.N. is considering establishing two resettlement areas for people whose homes were destroyed by the volcano. One would be located in western Goma and the other would be located in Sake.
- A survey by relief agencies has determined that there are approximately 229,000 people currently in Goma. This includes 10,000 families on the eastern side of the city and 35,800 on the western side of the city. The city population is increasing as displaced people return to Goma.
- As many as 246,000 have been displaced by the volcano in Goma, according to USAID/OFDA field reports. Concentrations of displaced people have been found in the following locations: in Goma (62,500); in Sake, DRC (5,000); in Rutshuru, DRC (5,000); in displacement camps near Gisenyi, Rwanda (15,000 and steadily decreasing); in Bukavu, DRC (11,000) and surrounding areas (30,000); in towns on the southeastern shore of Lake Kivu (up to 60,000); and in 6 sites near the northwestern shore of Lake Kivu, near Sake (up to 60,000).
- Relief agencies have established eleven sites for distribution of food and non-food assistance items. Four are in eastern Goma, six are in western Goma, and one is in Sake. These sites began distribution of blankets, water jugs, and soap on January 23. On January 24, relief agencies plan to begin distribution of “family displacement kits”, to include USAID/OFDA-provided plastic sheeting, to the 12,500 homeless families that have been identified. Food aid distributions have been taking place since January 19.
- Three access routes have been established through the lava flow that separates eastern and western Goma. Two of these are earthen bridges over the lava flow, and one is a gap bulldozed through the lava.
- The water system in Goma has resumed limited operations. The distribution network currently services 50 percent of the city, mostly in western parts of Goma. Tests have determined that the quality of the water is suitable for drinking. No water is available in the two areas of western Goma where displaced people are now settling, Kishere and Ndosho.
- Fifteen health centers are operational. There have been no reports of major disease outbreaks, although there have been many cases of diarrheal disease and acute respiratory illness. The warehouse of the regional medicine provider is intact.
- Some small planes have landed at Goma airport, and the airstrip is considered suitable for DC-3 and Hercules aircraft, although none have landed there yet.
- Electricity is available in some western parts of Goma.

U.S. Government Response

- USAID/OFDA has made \$3 million available for relief assistance in response to the Goma volcano. Funds may be applied toward monetary grants to relief agencies, additional commodities shipments, or local purchase of relief items as needs require.
- A flight of USAID/OFDA relief commodities arrived at Kigali, Rwanda on January 23. This flight included 20,000 wool blankets, 15,200 five-gallon water jugs, and 300 rolls of plastic sheeting from the USAID/OFDA warehouse in Pisa, Italy. Three hundred rolls of plastic sheeting will provide shelter for approximately 3,000 families.

- A USAID/OFDA humanitarian relief flight carrying 20,000 blankets, 20,000 5-gallon water containers, 20 10,000-liter water bladders, and 5,000 dust masks from USAID's stockpile in Maryland arrived in Kigali, Rwanda on January 21.
- USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has approved the loan of 1,714 metric tons (MT) of Title II emergency food aid, valued at \$1.1 million, from existing programs in the region.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has approved the loan of 3,450 MT of 416(b) emergency food commodities, valued at \$2.3 million, from existing programs in the region.
- The USAID assistance team consists of six people in Kigali, Goma and Bukavu, DRC, including a health specialist, a water/sanitation engineer, a food security specialist, and three field operations officers.
- USAID/OFDA has provided \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa for relief assistance in the DRC.
- USAID/OFDA has provided \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Rwanda for relief assistance in Rwanda.
- USAID/OFDA has authorized Catholic Relief Services to reallocate non-food items stockpiled in the region for the rapid relief of populations affected by the volcano.
- USAID/OFDA responded to the ongoing complex emergency in DRC with over \$21 million of assistance in fiscal year 2001.

Relief Efforts

- On January 21, UNOCHA released a financial appeal for \$15 million to cover costs of the first ten days of response to the Goma disaster. An additional appeal will address relief requirements beyond the first ten days.
- Thirteen donors, not including the U.S. Government, have pledged over \$19 million of assistance for the Goma volcano disaster (not necessarily associated with the U.N. appeal).
- Both the Government of DRC and the Government of Rwanda have been providing material assistance and coordination support for the relief effort.

Background

- Mt. Nyiragongo erupted at approximately 9:30 AM local time (2:30 AM EST) on January 17. The volcano produced three paths of lava, one of which headed toward the city of Goma, 18 kilometers to the south. A fourth fissure opened at 4:00 PM on January 17. The area had been experiencing tremors intermittently since March 2001. The most recent eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo was in 1977, when the lava flow covered 20 square kilometers, killed 2,000 people, and destroyed 400 houses and a 10-kilometre section of road.
- On January 18, U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda Margaret K. McMillion and U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Aubrey Hooks declared disasters for the eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo near Goma in the DRC.

U.S. Government Assistance Funding Summary

USAID/OFDA

- Monetary support to implementation partners providing assistance to volcano-affected populations in DRC and Rwanda.....\$50,000
- A January 21 airlift of USAID/OFDA relief commodities, including blankets, water jugs, water bladders, and dust masks. The cost includes the value of the commodities and the cost of transportation\$494,000
- A January 23 airlift of USAID/OFDA airlift departed the USAID/OFDA warehouse in Italy. The second airlift contains blankets, water jugs, and plastic sheeting. The cost includes the value of the commodities and the cost of transportation.\$339,337

USAID/FFP

- USAID/FFP has approved the loan of 1,714 MT of Title II emergency food aid from ongoing programs in the region. The cost includes the value of transportation and other associated expenses.\$1,100,000

USDA

- USDA has approved the loan of 3,450 MT of 416(b) emergency food commodities from ongoing programs in the region. The cost includes the value of transportation and other associated expenses.....\$2,255,000

USAID/OFDA	\$883,337
USAID/FFP	\$1,100,000
USDA.....	\$2,255,000
Total USG Assistance.....	\$4,238,337

USAID/OFDA fact sheets can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO – Volcano

Fact Sheet #4, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

January 22, 2002

Numbers Affected

Total Affected: Approximately 350,000 (U.N.)
Deaths: Approximately 147 (U.N. and USAID/OFDA field reports)
Displaced People: Approximately 250,000 (USAID/OFDA field reports)

Current Situation

- There are no new lava flows and the threat of further volcanic activity is low, according to volcanologists in Goma. Though the severity of earth tremors has increased, with at least 25 buildings destroyed in Gisenyi, these tremors are associated with seismic activity, not volcanic activity.
- The current estimate of the number of people displaced by the volcano is 248,000, according to USAID/OFDA field reports. Concentrations of displaced people have been found in the following locations: Sake, DRC (5,000-6,000); Rutshuru, DRC (5,000-6,000); displacement camps near Gisenyi, Rwanda (15,000 and steadily decreasing); Bukavu, DRC (11,000) and surrounding areas (30,000); in towns on the southeastern shore of Lake Kivu (up to 60,000); and in 6 sites near the northwestern shore of Lake Kivu, near Sake (up to 60,000). In addition, approximately 12,000 families in Goma are without shelter.
- Nine assistance points have been established to distribute food, non-food items, and water. Eight are in Goma and one is in Sake, DRC. The USAID/OFDA-donated water bladders are located at these points. Relief agencies are planning to distribute a standard “displacement pack,” to include blankets and a 5-gallon water jug.
- A general food distribution will take place on January 23 and another is scheduled to take place on January 24.
- USAID/OFDA field staff report that no outbreaks of disease have been reported in Goma or in the displacement sites. Local health authorities have announced that they will provide free primary and preventive health care for the next month.
- An earth bridge has been built over the lava flow to allow safe passage between the eastern and western parts of Goma. This will link the city hospital that is located in the west with the other relief activities that are located in the east.
- The water system in Goma has resumed limited operations. The distribution network currently services 50 percent of the city, mostly in western parts of Goma. Tests have determined that the quality of the water is suitable for drinking. No water is available in the two areas of western Goma where displaced people are now settling, Kishere and Ndosho.
- Electricity is available in some western parts of Goma.

U.S. Government Response

- USAID/OFDA has made \$3 million available for relief assistance in response to the Goma volcano. Funds may be applied toward monetary grants to relief agencies, additional commodities shipments, or local purchase of relief items as needs require.
- USAID/OFDA is dispatching a second flight of relief commodities to Kigali, Rwanda to support assistance activities around Goma. This flight will include 20,000 wool blankets, 15,200 five-gallon water jugs, and 300 rolls of plastic sheeting from the USAID/OFDA warehouse in Pisa, Italy. Three hundred rolls of plastic sheeting will provide shelter for approximately 3,000 families. The shipment will arrive at Kigali, Rwanda on January 23 and will be consigned to the U.S. Embassy for onward distribution to relief agencies operating in Goma.
- A USAID/OFDA humanitarian relief flight carrying 20,000 blankets, 20,000 5-gallon water containers, 20 10,000-liter water bladders, and 5,000 dust masks from USAID’s stockpile in Maryland arrived in Kigali, Rwanda on January 21. The materials were consigned to Catholic Relief Services (CRS), World Vision, and International Rescue Committee (IRC) for distribution in and around Goma.
- The USAID assistance team consists of six people in Kigali, Goma and Bukavu, DRC, including a health specialist, a water/sanitation engineer, a food security specialist, and three field operations officers.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has authorized a reallocation of 2,589 metric tons (MT) of 416(b) emergency food commodities from existing programs in the region to assist relief efforts in Goma.
- USAID/FFP has authorized the World Food Program (WFP) to reallocate 4,080 metric tons (MT) of emergency food from ongoing programs in the region for response to the Goma volcano.
- USAID/OFDA has provided \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa for relief assistance in the DRC.

- USAID/OFDA has provided \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Rwanda for relief assistance in Rwanda.
- USAID/OFDA has authorized Catholic Relief Services to reallocate non-food items stockpiled in the region for the rapid relief of populations affected by the volcano.
- USAID/OFDA responded to the ongoing complex emergency in DRC with over \$21 million of assistance in fiscal year 2001.

Relief Efforts

- On January 21, UNOCHA released a financial appeal for the Goma disaster response that totaled \$15 million.
- *Donor Response (not necessarily associated with the U.N. Appeal)*
 - Government of Australia: \$500,000 for food aid.
 - Government of Belgium: \$1.8 million (2 million Euros), including an airlift of relief commodities
 - Government of the DRC: Approximately \$1.3 million (450 million Congolese Francs)
 - Government of France: Approximately \$270,000 (300,000 Euros)
 - Government of Germany: Approximately \$1,170,000 (1.3 million Euros).
 - Government of Holland: Approximately \$225,000 (255,000 Euros)
 - Government of Iceland: Approximately \$720,000 (800,000 Euros)
 - Government of Rwanda: Establishing displacement camps, coordination, and other activities
 - Government of Sweden: \$476,000
 - United Kingdom: Approximately \$2.87 million
 - European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO): Approximately \$4.4 million (6 million Euros)

Background

- Mt. Nyiragongo erupted at approximately 9:30 AM local time (2:30 AM EST) on January 17. The volcano produced three paths of lava, one of which headed toward the city of Goma, 18 kilometers to the south. A fourth fissure opened at 4:00 PM on January 17. The area had been experiencing tremors intermittently since March 2001. The most recent eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo was in 1977, when the lava flow covered 20 square kilometers, killed 2,000 people, and destroyed 400 houses and a 10-kilometre section of road.
- On January 18, U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda Margaret K. McMillion and U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Aubrey Hooks declared disasters for the eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo near Goma in the DRC.

U.S. Government Assistance Funding Summary

USAID/OFDA

- USAID/OFDA has provided \$50,000 for relief activities in response to the volcano eruption in DRC. The funds will be disbursed to implementing partners providing assistance to volcano-affected populations.
- On January 21, a USAID/OFDA airlift of relief commodities including blankets, water jugs, water bladders and dust masks arrived in Kigali, Rwanda. The cost of the commodities and transportation costs total \$494,000.
- On January 22, a second USAID/OFDA airlift departed the USAID/OFDA warehouse in Italy. The second airlift contains blankets, water jugs, and plastic sheeting. The total cost of the airlift, including transportation, is \$339,337.

USAID/FFP

- USAID/FFP is reallocating 4,080 MT of Title II emergency food aid from ongoing programs in the region.

USDA

- USDA is reallocating 2,589 MT of 416(b) emergency food commodities from ongoing programs in the region.

Total USG Assistance.....\$883,337

USAID/OFDA fact sheets can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO – Volcano

Fact Sheet #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

January 21, 2002

Numbers Affected

Total Affected: Approximately 350,000 (U.N.)
Deaths: Approximately 245 (U.N. and USAID/OFDA field reports)
Displaced People: Estimates range from 65,000 (USAID/OFDA field reports) to 350,000 (local authorities)

Current Situation

- The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported on January 20 that the lava flow had divided the town into three sectors, and that 30 percent of Goma town had been destroyed. Volcanologists have reported that the crater is no longer active and that there are no further lava flows. USAID/OFDA field staff report that tremors continue, however the risk of continued volcanic activity has decreased.
- On January 21, USAID/OFDA field staff reported that the numbers of displaced had dropped significantly over the past 48 hours. Currently, displaced people are located in the following locations: in camps near Gisenyi, Rwanda (10,500); in Sake, DRC (5,000-6,000); in Rutshuru, DRC (5,000-6,000); in Bukavu, DRC (11,000) and surrounding areas (30,000). USAID/OFDA field staff estimate that there are 12,000 homeless families in Goma.
- USAID/OFDA field staff reported that on the evening of January 20 there were almost no displaced people in Gisenyi town. Most of the people had returned to Goma and some moved south toward Bukavu, DRC. The remainder of the people that had fled to Gisenyi moved to one of the two displacement camps nearby. The two camps, with a potential capacity of 85,000, currently house approximately 10,500. According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the camps have adequate food supplies, although there is a need for non-food items including kitchen sets.
- On January 19, UNOCHA estimated that 120,000 people were moving toward Bukavu, along both the eastern (Rwandan) shore and the western (Congolese) shore of Lake Kivu. USAID/OFDA field staff report that approximately 41,000 residents of Goma are currently in and around Bukavu. The remainder of the 120,000 displaced are believed to have returned to Goma.
- The water system in Goma is operable, although service has not yet resumed. The Goma water authority has stated that all four water stations are intact and that the distribution network is capable of serving 66 percent of the city's requirements. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is providing fuel to run generators and chlorine to purify water. ICRC is also assisting to establish 12 water pumps on Lake Kivu. Volcanologists and water sanitation engineers state that the lava flow into Lake Kivu has not lowered its potability.
- Electricity service is been re-established in western parts of Goma, according to UNOCHA.
- Relief agencies are searching for an appropriate site in western Goma to establish a camp for homeless residents.
- Returnees are finding that extensive looting has taken place and that many intact homes are occupied by squatters. UNICEF reports that 75 percent of its stock of therapeutic milk and vitamins has been looted.
- Though all of the buildings at Goma airport are intact, 1800 meters of the 2200-meter airstrip are covered with lava. The U.N. Mission to Congo (MONUC) has withdrawn its personnel to Kisangani, as Goma is no longer a viable logistics base.

U.S. Government Response

- A USAID/OFDA humanitarian relief flight carrying 20,000 blankets, 20,000 5-gallon water containers, 20 10,000-liter water bladders, and 5,000 dust masks from USAID's stockpile in Maryland arrived in Kigali, Rwanda on January 21. The materials were consigned to Catholic Relief Services (CRS), World Vision, and International Rescue Committee (IRC) for distribution in and around Goma. As of January 21, 60 percent of the commodities has already been delivered to Goma. The remaining 40 percent is to be shipped on January 22.
- USAID/OFDA has made \$3 million available for relief assistance in response to the Goma volcano. Funds may be applied toward monetary grants to relief agencies, additional commodities shipments, or local purchase of relief items as needs require.
- USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has added a sixth person to the USAID volcano response team to focus on food needs and food distribution. The USAID team now includes six personnel: three field operations staff, a health specialist, a water/sanitation engineer, and the USAID/FFP food specialist.

- USAID/FFP has authorized the World Food Program (WFP) to reallocate 4,080 metric tons (MT) of emergency food from ongoing programs in the region for response to the Goma volcano.
- USAID/OFDA is providing \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa for relief assistance in the DRC.
- USAID/OFDA is providing \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Rwanda for relief assistance in Rwanda.
- USAID/OFDA has authorized Catholic Relief Services to reallocate non-food items stockpiled in the region for the rapid relief of populations affected by the volcano.
- USAID/OFDA responded to the complex emergency in DRC with over \$21 million for relief programs in FY01.

Relief Efforts

- UNOCHA released a financial appeal for the Goma disaster response that totals \$15 million.
- Relief coordination is taking place in Goma, Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, and Bukavu. Sector coordination has been assigned to various relief agencies: WHO and MSF in the health sector; UNICEF for no-food items; WFP for food aid and logistics; OXFAM and IRC for water and sanitation; and OCHA will provide risk assessment and overall information and coordination.
- MONUC helicopters have been conducting aerial reconnaissance of the volcano and have airlifted commodities to the area for UNOCHA.
- The World Food Program has distributed 9 metric tons (MT) of high-energy biscuits to Gisenyi, and an additional 36 MT of food aid is being delivered to the area.
- UNICEF is delivering 60 MT of relief commodities to Kigali on January 21, to include water purification tablets, oral rehydration salts, tents, and blankets. UNICEF has already delivered over 28 MT of relief supplies.

Donor Response

- Government of Australia: \$500,000 for food aid.
- Government of Belgium: \$1.8 million (2 million Euros), including an airlift of relief commodities
- Government of the DRC: Approximately \$1.3 million (450 million Congolese Francs)
- Government of France: Approximately \$270,000 (300,000 Euros)
- Government of Germany: Approximately \$1,170,000 (1.3 million Euros).
- Government of Holland: Approximately \$225,000 (255,000 Euros)
- Government of Iceland: Approximately \$720,000 (800,000 Euros)
- Government of Rwanda: Establishing displacement camps, coordination, and other activities
- Government of Sweden: \$476,000
- United Kingdom: Approximately \$2.87 million

Background

- Mt. Nyiragongo erupted at approximately 9:30 AM local time (2:30 AM EST) on January 17. The volcano produced three paths of lava, one of which headed toward the city of Goma, 18 kilometers to the south. A fourth fissure opened at 4:00 PM on January 17. The area had been experiencing tremors intermittently since March 2001. The most recent eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo was in 1977, when the lava flow covered 20 square kilometers, killed 2,000 people, and destroyed 400 houses and a 10-kilometre section of road.
- On January 18, U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda Margaret K. McMillion and U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Aubrey Hooks declared disasters for the eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo near Goma in the DRC.

U.S. Government Assistance

USAID/OFDA

- USAID/OFDA has provided \$50,000 for relief activities in response to the volcano eruption in DRC. The funds will be disbursed to implementing partners providing assistance to volcano-affected populations.
- USAID/OFDA is providing relief commodities valued at approximately \$494,000. The costs include the value of the commodities and the transportation.

USAID/FFP

- USAID/FFP is reallocating 4,080 MT of emergency food aid from ongoing programs in the region. This is enough food to feed 200,000 to 250,000 people for one month.

USAID/OFDA\$544,000
Total USG Assistance.....\$544,000

USAID/OFDA fact sheets can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO – Volcano

Fact Sheet #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

January 20, 2002

Numbers Affected

Total Affected: Estimates range from 300,000 to 500,000 (United States Government)
Deaths: 45 (U.N.)
Displaced People: Estimates range from 200,000 to 300,000 (U.S. Embassy in Rwanda) to 350,000 (local authorities)

Current Situation

- On January 20, local authorities in Goma reported that more than 150,000 people remained in Goma during the peak of the lava flow, more than 250,000 people sought refuge in Rwanda, and that more than 100,000 people fled towards Sake and other points west of Goma in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The report also indicated that people were returning back to Goma.
- On January 18, U.S. Embassy officials, based in Kigali, Rwanda traveled to the affected area and reported at least 25 confirmed deaths. The report estimated that from 200,000 to 300,000 people have been displaced, including more than 15,000 along the road between Goma and Gisenyi. The report indicated that looting is relatively light, but is expected to increase as residents slowly return to Goma.
- Field reports from USAID/OFDA staff in Gisenyi, Rwanda indicate a fluid movement of displaced people. On the morning of January 20, more than 15,000 people per hour were returning to Goma from points east of the city, while only 3,000 people per hour were fleeing the city to locations west of the city.
- USAID/OFDA field staff report that Goma's four water stations remain intact, but that electricity is needed to operate the facilities. In addition, local authorities and NGOs are assessing the underground pipe network to determine the extent of damage. Twelve chlorination points have been established along Lake Kivu for treatment of water.
- According to a January 20 USAID field report, NGOs report that more than 50,000 internally displaced are in Sake and an additional 7,500 people in Mugunga. An NGO assessment of Sake is scheduled to take place on January 21.
- USAID/OFDA field staff report that the airstrip at Goma remains unusable.
- The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported on January 20 that the lava flow had divided the town into three sectors, and that 30-40 percent of Goma town had been destroyed. Aftershocks, including a strong earthquake felt at early in the morning on January 20, indicate continued seismic activity in the area.
- On the morning of January 19, a five-member UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team arrived in Kigali, Rwanda. The team includes two volcanologists and a geochemist.
- The Government of Rwanda has opened two IDP camps approximately 25 kilometers from Gisenyi with a potential capacity for 85,000 people. The facilities already have some buildings and operable water systems. As of January 20, OCHA indicated that only 1,400 people have arrived at the Red Cross operated camp at Mudembe, while an additional 6,000 people are receiving basic assistance at the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) operated camp at Nkamira.

U.S. Government Response

- On January 18, U.S. Ambassador to Rwanda Margaret K. McMillion and U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Aubrey Hooks declared disasters for the eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo near Goma in the DRC.
- USAID/OFDA has mobilized five staff members to the affected area to assess assistance needs and coordinate the relief response. USAID/OFDA mobilized both Emergency Disaster Response Coordinators (EDRCs) for the DRC, who are now operating out of Gisenyi, Rwanda. One EDRC was in Goma at the time of the eruption, the other was dispatched from Kinshasa. Two other USAID/OFDA staff members, including a Regional Advisor and a health expert, have been dispatched to Kigali, Rwanda from USAID/OFDA's regional office in Nairobi, Kenya. A third specialist in environmental health, water and sanitation management will arrive in Kigali, Rwanda on January 22.
- A USAID/OFDA humanitarian relief flight, carrying 20,000 blankets, 20,000 5-gallon water containers, and 20 10,000-liter water bladders from USAID's stockpile in Maryland will arrive in Kigali, Rwanda on January 20. The shipment will be consigned to the U.S. Embassy in Kigali for onward consignment to relief agencies operating in Goma and Gisenyi, Rwanda. Additional commodities will be made available as needs require.

- USAID/OFDA is providing \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa for relief assistance in the DRC.
- USAID/OFDA is providing \$25,000 to the U.S. Embassy in Rwanda for relief assistance in Rwanda.
- USAID/OFDA has authorized Catholic Relief Services to reallocate non-food items stockpiled in the region for the rapid relief of populations affected by the volcano.
- USAID/OFDA will consider local purchase of relief materials and additional monetary support for relief activities in DRC and Rwanda as the situation evolves.

Relief Efforts

- In Gisenyi, a joint UNDAC and Government of Rwanda support unit has been established to provide daily updates on coordination of the humanitarian operations in Goma, DRC and Gisenyi, Rwanda. The joint support unit has defined leadership roles with WHO and MSF taking the lead in the health sector, UNICEF as the focal point for non-food items, WFP is in charge of emergency food commodities and logistics, OXFAM and IRC will coordinate the water/sanitation sector, and OCHA will provide risk assessment with UNDAC as well as overall information and coordination.
- There are several assessment teams in place or en route to Goma. These include a U.N. team from Kinshasa; a U.N. team from Geneva; a team from the DRC Ministry of Health; a team from NGOs that have relocated to Ruhengeri, Rwanda; and several teams from relief donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In addition, personnel from the Mission de la Organisation des Nations Unies au Congo (MONUC) that relocated to Kigali, Rwanda, are conducting coordination and assessment.
- Relief coordination is taking place in Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, and Kigali, Rwanda.
- MONUC helicopters have been conducting aerial reconnaissance of the volcano.
- The World Food Program has begun shipping 9 metric tons (MT) of high-energy biscuits to Gisenyi, and is preparing to mobilize additional commodities in the region.
- A United Nations Development Program convoy containing various relief commodities, including 10,000 bottles of water, is en route to Gisenyi.
- MONUC announced plans to airlift 5,000 plastic sheets to Kigali immediately.

Donor Response

- The United Kingdom has indicated their pledge of more than \$2.87 million to the relief effort.
- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) allocated approximately \$60,000 (CHF 100,000) for unspecified relief assistance on January 17.
- Concern Worldwide allocated approximately \$90,000 (100,000 Euros) for unspecified relief assistance on January 18.
- The Government of Belgium has provided approximately \$1.8 million (2 million Euros) for assistance, and is arranging an airlift of relief commodities.
- The Government of Holland has made available \$40,000 for assistance efforts.
- The Government of Germany allocated approximately \$270,000 (300,000 Euros) for unspecified relief assistance on January 18.
- ECHO sent a four-person assessment team from regional offices, including a water/sanitation specialist, on January 18.

Background

- Mt. Nyiragongo erupted at approximately 9:30 AM local time (2:30 AM EST) on January 17. The volcano produced three paths of lava, one of which headed toward the city of Goma, 18 kilometers to the south. A fourth fissure opened at 4:00 PM on January 17. The area had been experiencing tremors intermittently since March 2001. The most recent eruption of Mt. Nyiragongo was in 1977, when the lava flow covered 20 square kilometers, killed 2,000 people, and destroyed 400 houses and a 10-kilometre section of road.

U.S. Government Assistance

- USAID/OFDA has provided \$50,000 for relief activities in response to the volcano eruption in DRC. The funds will be disbursed to implementing partners providing assistance to volcano-affected populations.
- USAID/OFDA is providing relief commodities valued at approximately \$494,000. The costs include the value of the commodities and the transportation.

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